The Perrot Family

Of Pembrokeshire

Who Were The Perrot Family?

Perrot was the surname of a wizarding family with most likely at least some pure-blood members.[1]

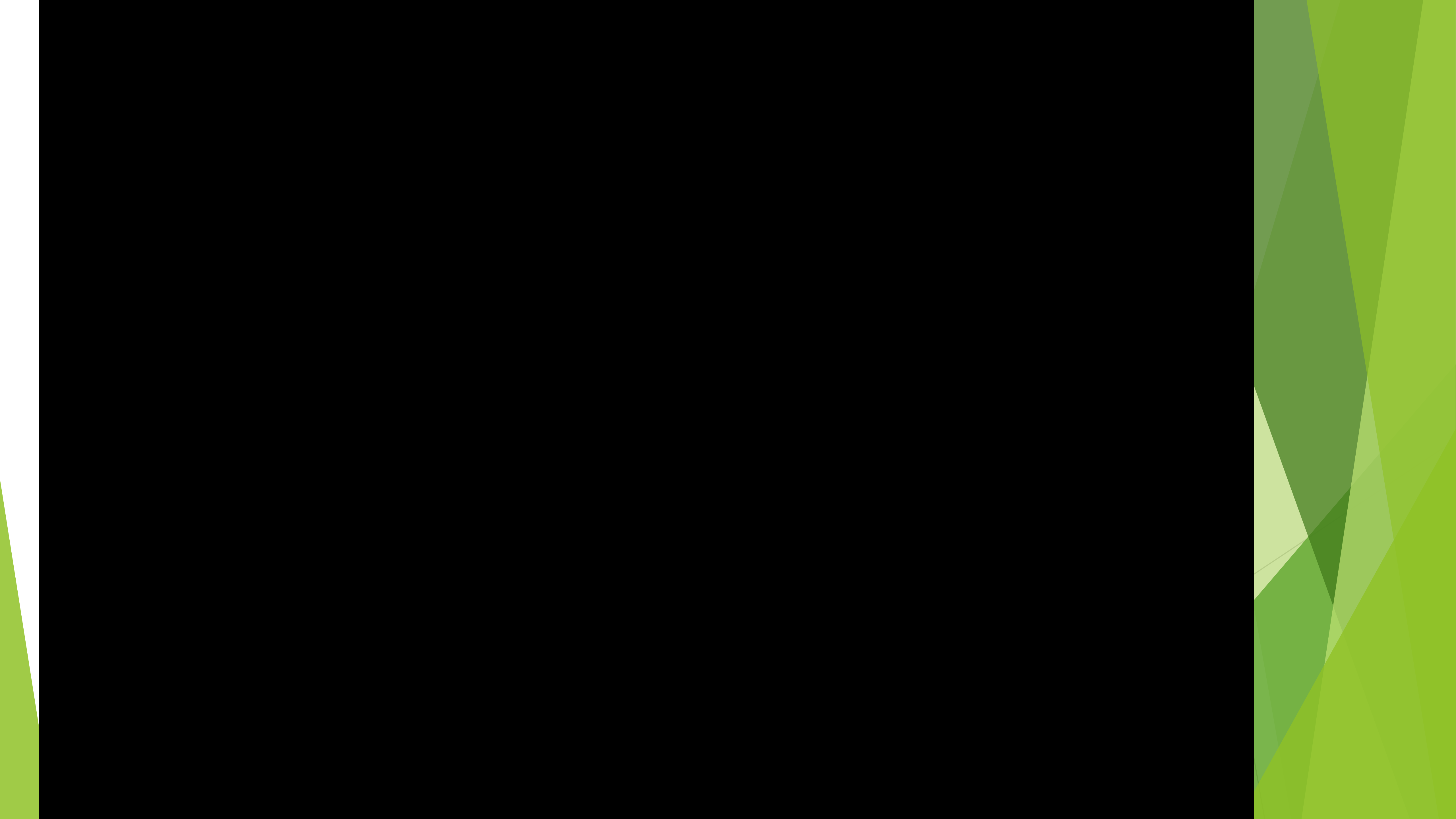
Family members

Wizard(s)	**Notes**
Sebastien Perrot[2]	Husband of Manon Perrot
Manon Perrot[2]	Wife of Sebastien Perrot
Odile Perrot[2]	Daughter of Sebastien and Manon Perrot
Huguette Perrot[2]	Daughter of Sebastien and Manon Perrot
Laurelle Perrot[2]	Daughter of Sebastien and Manon Perrot

Appearances

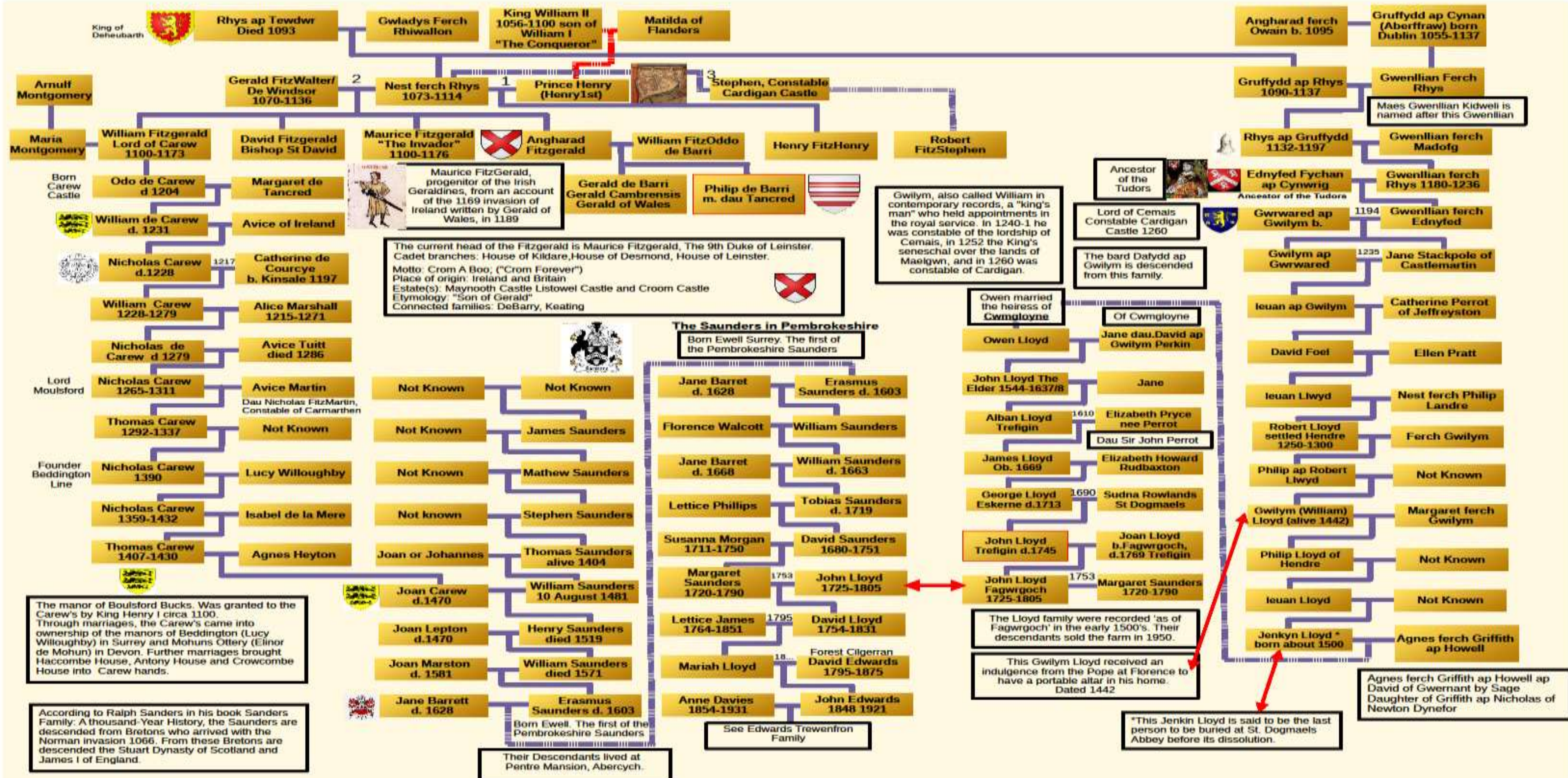
- *Fantastic Beasts: The Crimes of Grindelwald* (Name appears on family tree)

These are characters from the Harry Potter books and films.



Personal Ads

- For all your Wizarding needs, please see me at the end of the show.



King of Deheubarth
Rhys ap Tewdwr Died 1093
Gwladys Ferch Rhiwallon
King William II 1056-1100 son of William I "The Conqueror"
Matilda of Flanders
Angharad ferch Owain b. 1095
Gruffydd ap Cynan (Aberffraw) born Dublin 1055-1137
Arnulf Montgomery
Gerald FitzWalter/ De Windsor 1070-1136
Nest ferch Rhys 1073-1114
Prince Henry (Henry1st)
Stephen, Constable Cardigan Castle
Gruffydd ap Rhys 1090-1137
Gwenllian Ferch Rhys
Maes Gwenllian Kidweli is named after this Gwenllian
Maria Montgomery
William Fitzgerald Lord of Carew 1100-1173
David Fitzgerald Bishop St David
Maurice Fitzgerald "The Invader" 1100-1176
Angharad Fitzgerald
William FitzOddo de Barri
Henry FitzHenry
Robert FitzStephen
Rhys ap Gruffydd 1132-1197
Gwenllian ferch Madofg
Born Carew Castle
Odo de Carew d 1204
Margaret de Tancred
Maurice FitzGerald, progenitor of the Irish Geraldines, from an account of the 1169 invasion of Ireland written by Gerald of Wales, in 1189
Gerald de Barri Gerald Cambrensis Gerald of Wales
Philip de Barri m. dau Tancred
Gwilym, also called William in contemporary records, a "king's man" who held appointments in the royal service. In 1240-1 he was constable of the lordship of Cemais, in 1252 the King's seneschal over the lands of Maelgwn, and in 1260 was constable of Cardigan.
Ancestor of the Tudors
Ednyfed Fychan ap Cynwrig
Ancestor of the Tudors
Gwenllian ferch Rhys 1180-1236
Lord of Cemais Constable Cardigan Castle 1260
Gwrwared ap Gwilym b.
Gwenllian ferch Ednyfed
William de Carew d. 1231
Avice of Ireland
Nicholas Carew d.1228
Catherine de Courcye b. Kinsale 1197
The current head of the Fitzgerald is Maurice Fitzgerald, The 9th Duke of Leinster.
Cadet branches: House of Kildare,House of Desmond, House of Leinster.
Motto: Crom A Boo; ("Crom Forever")
Place of origin: Ireland and Britain
Estate(s): Maynooth Castle Listowel Castle and Croom Castle
Etymology: "Son of Gerald"
Connected families: DeBarry, Keating
The bard Dafydd ap Gwilym is descended from this family.
Gwilym ap Gwrwared
Jane Stackpole of Castlemartin
William Carew 1228-1279
Alice Marshall 1215-1271
Owen married the heiress of Cwmgloyne
Of Cwmgloyne
Ieuan ap Gwilym
Catherine Perrot of Jeffreyston
Nicholas de Carew d 1279
Avice Tuitt died 1286
The Saunders in Pembrokeshire
Born Ewell Surrey. The first of the Pembrokeshire Saunders
Owen Lloyd
Jane dau.David ap Gwilym Perkin
David Foel
Ellen Pratt
Lord Moulsford
Nicholas Carew 1265-1311
Avice Martin
Dau Nicholas FitzMartin, Constable of Carmarthen
Not Known
Not Known
Jane Barret d. 1628
Erasmus Saunders d. 1603
John Lloyd The Elder 1544-1637/8
Jane
Ieuan Llwyd
Nest ferch Philip Landre
Thomas Carew 1292-1337
Not Known
Not Known
James Saunders
Florence Walcott
William Saunders
Alban Lloyd Trefigin
Elizabeth Pryce nee Perrot
Dau Sir John Perrot
Robert Lloyd settled Hendre 1250-1300
Ferch Gwilym
Founder Beddington Line
Nicholas Carew 1390
Lucy Willoughby
Not Known
Mathew Saunders
Jane Barret d. 1668
William Saunders d. 1663
James Lloyd Ob. 1669
Elizabeth Howard Rudbaxton
Philip ap Robert Llwyd
Not Known
Nicholas Carew 1359-1432
Isabel de la Mere
Not known
Stephen Saunders
Lettice Phillips
Tobias Saunders d. 1719
George Lloyd Eskerne d.1713
Sudna Rowlands St Dogmaels
Gwilym (William) Lloyd (alive 1442)
Margaret ferch Gwilym
Thomas Carew 1407-1430
Agnes Heyton
Joan or Johannes
Thomas Saunders alive 1404
Susanna Morgan 1711-1750
David Saunders 1680-1751
John Lloyd Trefigin d.1745
Joan Lloyd b.Fagwrgoch, d.1769 Trefigin
Philip Lloyd of Hendre
Not Known
Joan Carew d.1470
William Saunders 10 August 1481
Margaret Saunders 1720-1790
John Lloyd 1725-1805
John Lloyd Fagwrgoch 1725-1805
Margaret Saunders 1720-1790
Ieuan Lloyd
Not Known
The manor of Boulsford Bucks. Was granted to the Carew's by King Henry I circa 1100. Through marriages, the Carew's came into ownership of the manors of Beddington (Lucy Willoughby) in Surrey and Mohuns Ottery (Elinor de Mohun) in Devon. Further marriages brought Haccombe House, Antony House and Crowcombe House into Carew hands.
Joan Lepton d.1470
Henry Saunders died 1519
Lettice James 1764-1851
David Lloyd 1754-1831
The Lloyd family were recorded 'as of Fagwrgoch' in the early 1500's. Their descendants sold the farm in 1950.
Jenkyn Lloyd * born about 1500
Agnes ferch Griffith ap Howell
Joan Marston d. 1581
William Saunders died 1571
Mariah Lloyd
Forest Cilgerran David Edwards 1795-1875
This Gwilym Lloyd received an indulgence from the Pope at Florence to have a portable altar in his home. Dated 1442
Agnes ferch Griffith ap Howell ap David of Gwernant by Sage Daughter of Griffith ap Nicholas of Newton Dynefor
According to Ralph Sanders in his book Sanders Family: A thousand-Year History, the Saunders are descended from Bretons who arrived with the Norman invasion 1066. From these Bretons are descended the Stuart Dynasty of Scotland and James I of England.
Jane Barrett d. 1628
Erasmus Saunders d. 1603
Born Ewell. The first of the Pembrokeshire Saunders
Anne Davies 1854-1931
John Edwards 1848 1921
See Edwards Trewenfron Family
*This Jenkin Lloyd is said to be the last person to be buried at St. Dogmaels Abbey before its dissolution.
Their Descendants lived at Pentre Mansion, Abercych.

So, Who were the Perrot's?

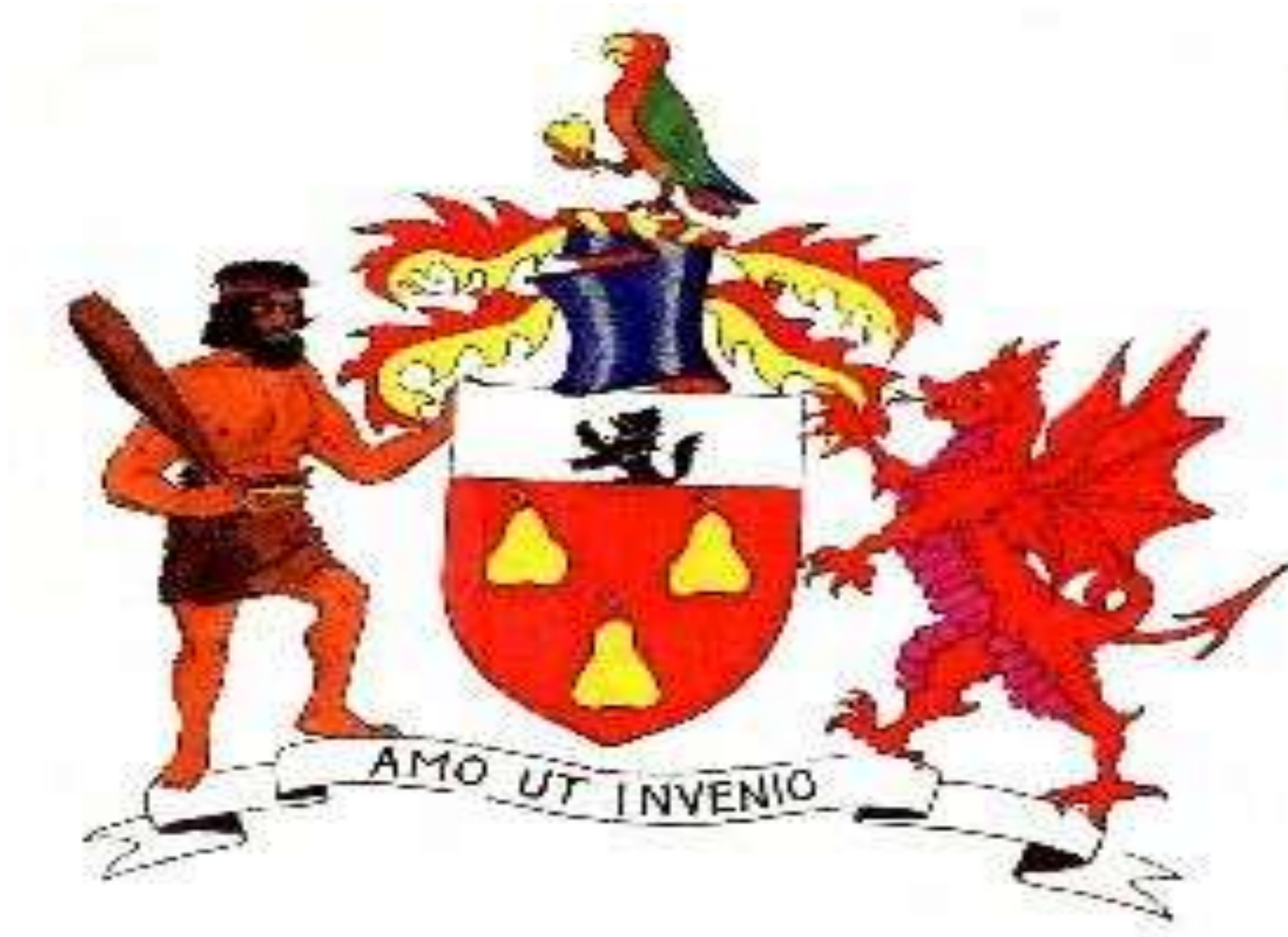
- Where did they come from?
- How did they come to Pembrokeshire?
- How did they become one of the most powerful families in South Wales?
- From being the top family in Pembrokeshire, what caused their decline?
- Where are the Perrot's today?

The Perrot Family.

Origins, Early Life and Movements.

- The Perrot's were originally of French origin, likely from Normandy perhaps Brittany.
- Their name comes from "Pierre," the French word for "Peter".
- The Domesday Book (1086), records the substantial land holdings of a 'Pirot' in Essex, Suffolk, Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire.
- Other Perrot's recorded in Kent about the same time.

The Perrot's Coat of Arms.



The Beginnings

- Probably arrived in Pembrokeshire in the 1290’s
- They were likely attracted by the opportunities presented by the growing Norman influence in the region.
- Engaged in agricultural pursuits and landownership
- Involved in local politics and administration
- Marriage alliances with influential local families
- Perrot's became one of the most powerful and influential families in West Wales.

Perrot Homes

- Popton and Eastington at Rhoscrowther, Pembroke.
- Caerforiog near Solva was a moated manor house.
- Scotsboro on the outskirts of Tenby is a ruin.



Scotsborough,
Tenby.



The First Perrot.

- Stephen Perrot arrived in Pembrokeshire in about 1290.
- He settles in Eastington.
- His grandson Peter marries Alice Harold daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Harold of Haroldston near Haverfordwest.
- Haroldston becomes the Perrots home.
- It was in the possession of the Perrots for the next 500 years.

Haroldston Today



Haroldston



Haroldston



Haroldston



Haroldston



The Perrot's are on the Rise!!

- David Perrot born in Tenby (c.1340), prominent business man.
- Had held local positions of authority – Reeve, Master Forester, Sherriff and Deputy Steward.
- At the start of the Owain Glyndwr rebellion, (1400) he held the highest local office possible as chancellor-treasurer, which was a royal appointment. He was about 60 years old at this time.
- There were big challenges ahead!!............

Owain Glyndwr Rebellion

- Welsh uprising against English rule led by Owain Glyndwr.
- Many local families had to navigate political allegiances during this period.
- The defeat of the Crown forces at Hyddgen in 1401.
- In October of that year, David Perrot arrested.
- David Perrot was released shortly afterwards,.
- In 1402, the affairs of the county were in the hands of local men, including the Treasurer Chancellor David Perrot.

Owain Glyndwr Rebellion 1400-1415

- In 1405, it was reported that Glyndwr’s army were making their way into Pembrokeshire.

- The local residents boarded ships for Bristol and South West of England.

- By November of that year, the people of Pembrokeshire sued for peace with Glyndwr.

- One of the receivers responsible for collecting this sum was a David Perrot.

Perrot Influences in Pembrokeshire

- David Perrot rose to the top position.
- Organiser of defences during Owain Glyndwr's planned invasion of Pembrokeshire.
- Defected and joined Owain Glyndwr's rebellion.
- Nothing more is known of him.

Owain Glyndwr

- The Glyndwr rebellion was by now in full flow.
- A commission was set up under the leadership of Thomas Percy.
- However, all was not well with him and he defected to the Glyndwr rebellion.
- Two months earlier, the Treasurer Chancellor and deputy Steward, David Perot had also defected.

Sir John Perrot

Portrait of Sir John Perrot (c. 1527-1592), Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Mezzotint attributed to Valentine Green



Portrait by George Powle - Antique engraving.

A taste of what’s to come?

- Sir John Perrot, was a figure of unusual power and influence in Tudor Britain and Ireland. Born near Haverfordwest in 1528, he inherited wealth and power – the Perrot's had been accumulating both in west Wales for centuries – and gained more ingratiating himself with the English court.

Sir John Perrot

- Born about 1528 at Haroldston, Haverfordwest to Sir Thomas Perrot and Lady Mary Berkeley.
- Rumoured to be the illegitimate son of Henry VIII.
- Attended school at St Davids.
- Was apprenticed to William Paulet, 1st Marquess of Winchester, who was an English Lord High Treasurer, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and statesman.

Sir John Perrot

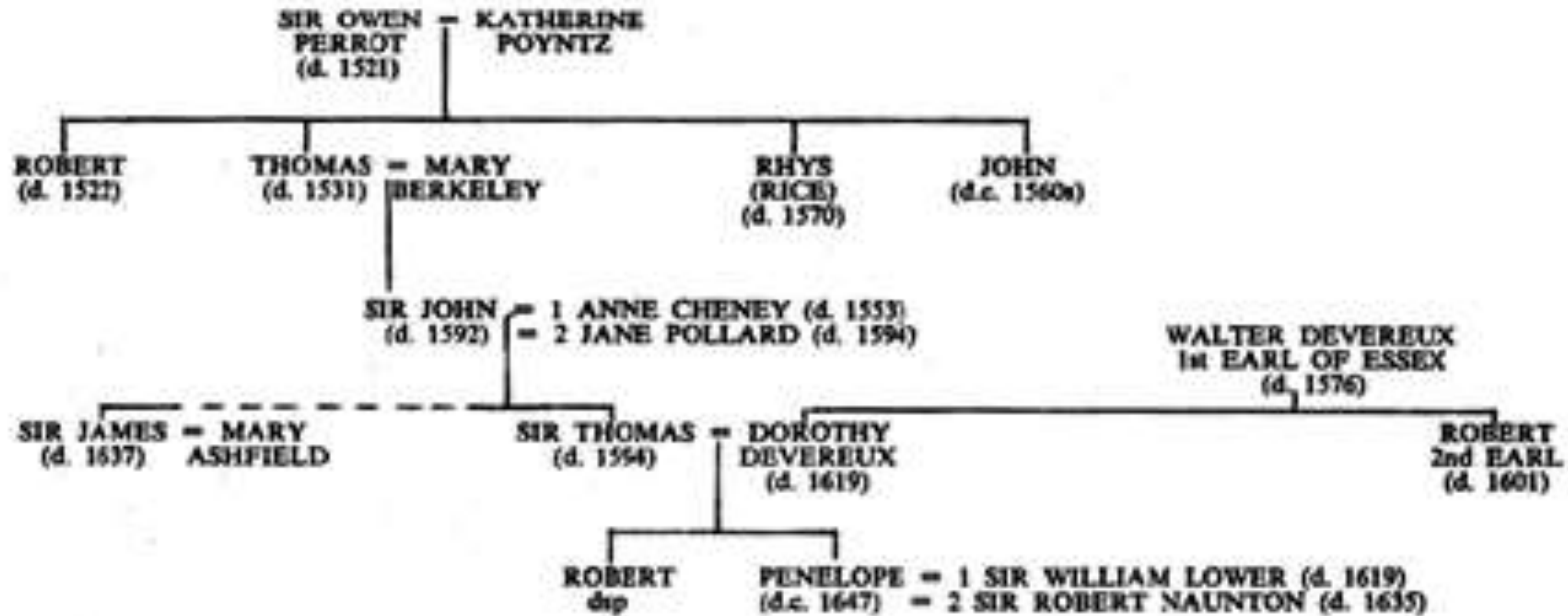


FIG. 2

John Perrot at Court

- John became a firm favourite at the royal court.
- It was said that Henry VIII was fond of him and promised him advancement.
- Henry VIII died before bestowing favour on him.
- He was friendly with Henry's son Edward.
- John was knighted in 1547 by Edward VI at his coronation.

Sir John’s Political Career

- 1551- Appointed as High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire.
- In June of that year, accompanied William Parr to France.
- 1553 – Queen Mary I came to power as the Queen of England.
- Sir John imprisoned in the Fleet Prison on a charge of sheltering heretics at his Pembrokeshire home. He was released after a short stay.
- Sir John thought it a wise move to keep his distance and took a commission in the Army who were based in France at the time.
- He returned to England shortly before Queen Mary’s death.

Things are looking up once again.

- 1558- Queen Elizabeth is on the throne.
- Sir John Perrot one of four selected to carry the canopy of state at her coronation.
- He received the Lordship and Castle of Carew and also Laugharne Castle.
- Carew castle had been largely remodelled by Sir Rhys ap Thomas in the earlier part of the century. It came into John Perrot's hands who made many changes again.

Laugharne Castle



© Colin Vosper / Dylan admires .... the medieval Laugharne castle

Carew Castle



Further Appointments.

- During Elizabeth 1st reign:1558-1603
  - 1562- Appointed Oi/c of the Naval Defence of South Wales.
  - 1562- Elected Knight of Pembrokeshire.
  - 1547 – M.P. for Carmarthenshire.
  - 1553 and 1555 – M.P. Sandwich Kent.
  - 1559 M.P. for Wareham.
  - 1563- M.P. for Pembrokeshire.
  - 1589 – M.P. for Haverfordwest.

Further Honours.

- In 1570 he accepted the newly created post of Lord President of Munster.
- Landed in Waterford in 1571.
- In a vigorous and gruelling campaign, he reduced the province to peace.
- In 1572, after a 2nd and successful siege of the rebel stronghold of Castlemaine, he obtained Fitzmaurice's submission.
- Perrot authorised over 800 hangings, mostly by marshal law.

Disappointments.

- 1573 – After the rebellion, he was highly critical of the Crown's reinstatement of The Earl of Desmond as chief nobleman of Munster.
- He requested his own recall but was refused.
- July1573-He resigned his post and quit Ireland without leave to do so.

Mixed Blessings.

- Sir John Perrot returned to Haverfordwest to live the life of a country gentleman and to keep out of debt.
- 1583- Perrot's son Thomas married to Dorothy Deveraux.
- Queen Elizabeth had not been consulted!!
- Thomas spent some time in prison as a result.

Back in the Good Books?

- 1584- Perrot was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland.
- Perrot’s harsh tactics brought him into conflict with the mostly English administrators of Ireland.
- Perrot’s unsparing criticism of his associates in government made him numerous enemies.
- And as we shall see –
- Some of these enemies had long memories!

Back home in Pembrokeshire.

- 1589- He was elected M.P. for Haverfordwest, and was appointed to several other important offices.
- He was appointed Vice Admiral for South Wales.
- Tasked with preventing piracy in the region BUT………….
- He was accused of being in cahoots with the pirates.

The Pirate Problem

- Dr Thomas Phaer (Cilgerran) noted that Milford was the 'great resort and succour of all pirates and enemies in storrmes'.
- 1553, Sir John Perrot was ordered to send to London for trial a pirate named Philip ap Rhys "whom he and others supporteth"
- In May and June 1577 the notorious pirate Robert Hicks spent 5 weeks at anchor off Pembroke whilst selling the cargo from a captured vessel –local purchasers included Sir George Deveraux and James Perrot of Tenby.
- There were often feuds between Vice Admiral Richard Vaughan, tasked with policing the pirate problem, and Sir John Perrot who often undermined his authority by having on a number of occasions profitable dealings with the pirates.

The Chickens Come Home....

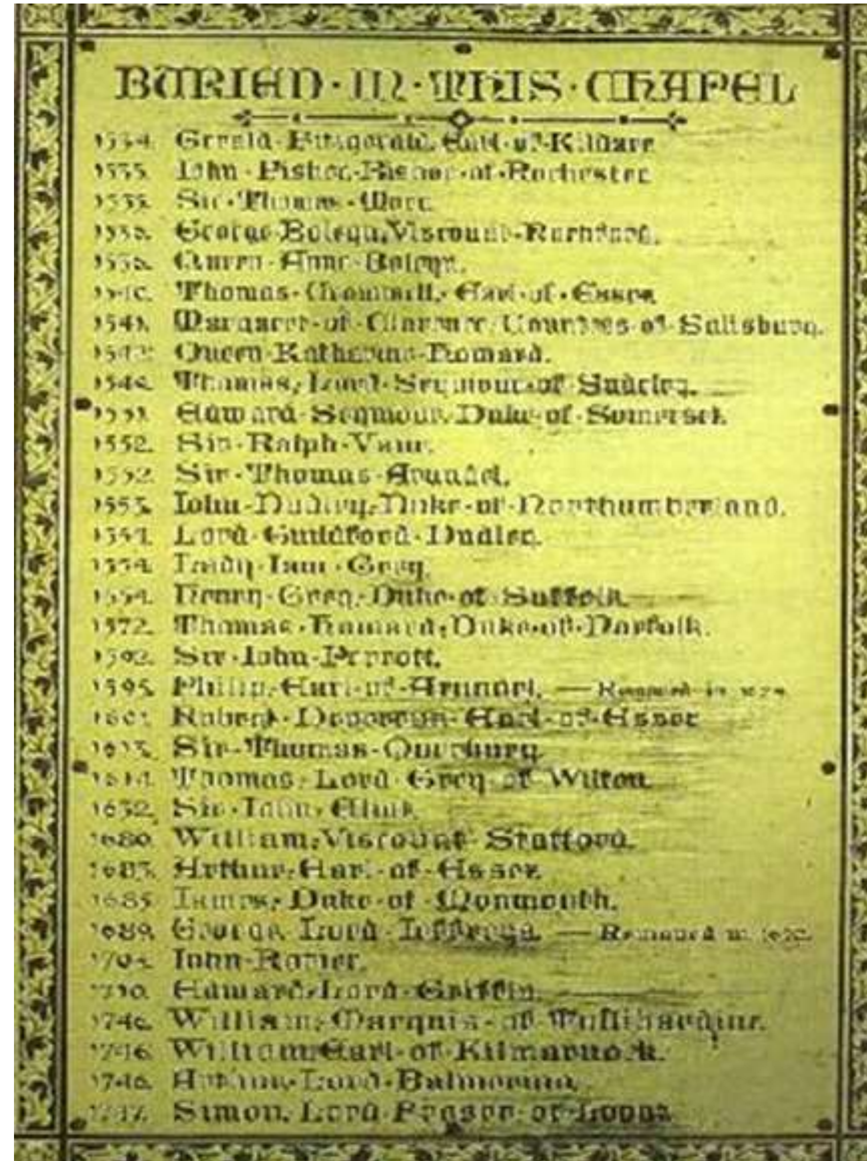
- Sir John accused of High Treason.
- Incriminating letters produced.
- Numerous witnesses spoke against Perrot.
- 1592- Sir John Perrot Trial.
- Found guilty of High Treason.
- Sentenced to a traitor's death.
- Died of natural causes in the Tower of London.

The End of Sir John Perrot

He was buried in the Chapel of St Peter ad Vincula at the Tower.

Brass Plaque in the chapel.





What kind of Person was Sir John Perrot?

- His son described him:
  - As a ‘very cholericke man who would not brooke any crosses’
  - His exploits in Ireland was brutal.
  - He used litigation to terrorise his enemies.

Sir John's Character!!

- Physically strong, arrogant, avaricious and utterly unscrupulous in the exploitation of his privileges, Sir John Perrot sought to enrich himself and establish his power throughout the shire by all the methods at his disposal. He maintained a strong force of retainers, who were employed not only to manage his affairs but also to intimidate the local populace and, on occasion, take armed action against his opponents; he employed litigation as a weapon to harry and impoverish hostile gentry and to frighten the lower orders into submission; he exploited and greatly misused the extensive powers conferred upon him through the concentration of a large number of offices; and, some-times, he engaged in activities which were patently illegal, as in his trafficking with pirates. The list of his enemies amongst the Pembrokeshire gentry is impressively long.

Not everyone was against him!!

Tablet to
Sir John Perrot
(Eglwys Gymyn Church)
Pendine

The Noble and Brave
Sir JOHN PERROT Knight,
of *Carew-Caſtle*,
deſcended from *Guy de Brian*,
was once *Lord* of this *Manor* of
Egglwys-cummin, or *Common Church*.
of a high Spirit and hot Temper,
The *confeſſed Forgery* of a *Popiſh Prieſt*,
cauſed his Conviction of *High Treaſon*
On which HE *died* of Grief
In *London Tower*.
HE patronized *Robert Williams*
Eldeſt Son of
Lewis Williams; Rector of *Narberth*,
by the *Daughter* and laſt ſurviving *Child*
of *Robert Ferrar*, firſt *Proteſtant*
BISHOP of S. DAVID'S;
and *Martyr*; in Queen Mary's Reign.
Robert, the Grandſon of the above
Robert Williams, was Grandſire of
The Present *Owner* of this *Manor*.
1798.

FIG. 5. THE PERROT TABLET.

Stone Effigy of Sir John Perrot

This Mask was found in Laugharne Castle.



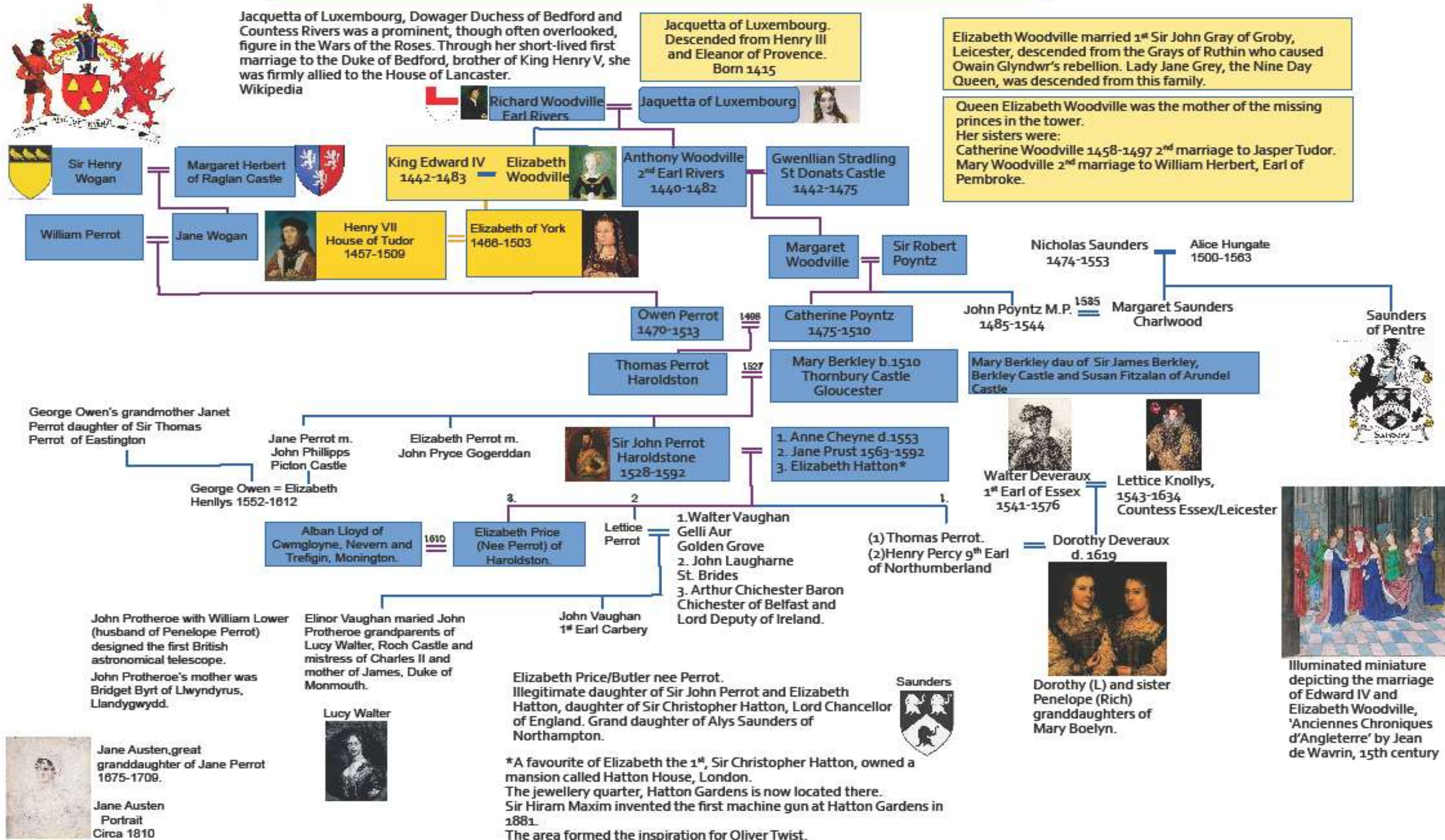
Carmarthen Museum

Where did his Power Come From?

- His immediate family had some influence. Sir Thomas Johnnes was a Groom of the Chamber to Henry VIII. and derived benefit.
- He was treated favourably by Henry VIII, Henry's son Edward VI knighted him, even Queen Mary gave him a lot of freedom even though their religious views clashed.
- He was back in favour with Elizabeth 1st who gave him important roles in her government and frquently sought his advice especially with regards to the Irish problem.
- Does the claims that he was a half brother to the royals have an element of truth in them?

The Perrot Family of Haroldston, Haberfordwest

ANTHONY WOODVILLE- EARL RIVERS
By his mistress Gwenllian Stradling, a daughter of William Stradling of St Donat's Castle in Glamorgan, Wales, he had one illegitimate daughter named Margaret, who married Sir Robert Poyntz (d. 1520) lord of the manor of Iron Acton in Gloucestershire, who built the Poyntz Chapel within the Gaunt's Chapel in Bristol.



Future Prospects for the Perrot Family.

- The future was bleak immediately after Sir John's death.
- The Crown claimed ownership of all the vast Perrot estates in South Wales, England and Ireland.
- He was the custodian of Several Castles which now reverted to the Crown.
- His heir, Sir Thomas Perrot, died only two years after his father.
- He had petitioned the Crown for the return of his fathers property.

The next Perrot- Sir Thomas.

- Thomas Perrot was the son of Sir John Perrot by his first wife, Anne Cheyne (d.1553), the daughter of Sir Thomas Cheyne, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and his first wife, Frideswide Frowyk (died c.1528), daughter of Sir Thomas Frowyk, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
- Sir Thomas Perrot (1553 – 1594) was an Elizabethan courtier, soldier, and Member of Parliament. He campaigned in Ireland and the Low Countries, and was involved in the defence of England against the Spanish Armada. He was imprisoned several times, on one occasion to prevent a duel with Sir Walter Raleigh, and on another occasion because of his secret marriage to Dorothy Deveraux, a Lady in waiting to the Queen, and sister of the Queen's favourite, the Earl of Essex. Perrot's only daughter, Penelope, married Sir Robert Naunton, author of Fragmenta Regalia, which claimed that Perrot's father, Sir John Perrot, was an illegitimate son of Henry VIII.

Sir James Perrot.(1571-1636)

- Illegitimate son of Sir John by Sybil Jones, a long term mistress of Sir John’s.
- Sir James is likely to have been born in Laugharne, but possibly in (Ireland).
- Married to Mary Ashfield in 1602.
- Moved to Haroldston about 1597 after securing the lease from the crown.
- He attended Jesus College Oxford from 1586.
- Member of the Middle Temple in 1590.
- M.P. for Haverfordwest in 1597 and sat in the House of Commons up to 1629.
- He wrote several books.
- Knighted in 1603.
- Buried in St Mary’s Church, Haverfordwest.

The Civil War (1642-1651)

- This family suffered greatly for being Cavaliers during the civil war, their estates ravaged.

The Last of the Perrots.

- Sir Herbert Perrot of Haroldston.
- Hester Perrot the Heiresses of Sir Herbert, married Sir John Packington, (1671-1727) 4th Baronet of Westwood, Worcestshire. Tory politician and MP.
- Sat in the house of commons from 1690-1727.
- The Packingtons had very little interest in their Welsh estates.
- Haroldston let to tenants.
- Parts gradually sold off.
- Haroldston estate in terminal decline.

Legacy

The story goes on.

A Very Wealthy Man.

- At his peak, it has been estimated that Sir John’s income was in the region of **£20,000 to £25,000** per year.

Not all Bad?

- Sir John Perrott's Charity.
- Sir John Perrot, Knight of Haroldstone, near Haverfordwest, gave by a deed dated 20th September 1580, in the 22nd year of the reign of Elizabeth, extensive property in trust for the improvement of Haverfordwest, for which town he seems to have cherished great affection.

John Perrot Trust

SIR JOHN PERROT TRUST
Charity number: 213879

Financial period end date

Income / Expenditure	05/04/2018	05/04/2019	05/04/2020	05/04/2021	05/04/2022
Total gross income	£121.17k	£124.94k	£132.44k	£134.14k	£139.32k
Total expenditure	£146.50k	£63.38k	£96.88k	£32.79k	£39.44k
Income from government contracts	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Income from government grants	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Alms Houses, Barn Street Haverfordwest.





Local Interest

- Glanavon Hotel 13 St Mary Street (Now Demolished)
- 1918-1952 Joseph Mansel Perrot lived here.
- Nov 1918- Awarded the Italian Silver Medal for bravery during wartime service in Italy.
- 1924-1927 – David Henry Perrot ran the Temperance Hotel.
- 1939-1952 – J Mansel Perrot lived here.
- 1952- J Mansel Perrot died.
- February 1966 – Joseph Mansell Perrot of No 13 St Mary Street died
- The hotel was demolished in 1972.
- Source Glen Johnston

More on the Perrots

- Obituary of David Henry Perrot died 1929.
- A member of an old Cardigan family.
- Mr Perrot in his early days, carried on in the drapery business Haverfordwest.
- For over 40 years was a draper in London came back to Cardigan due to poor health.
- For a number of years, he conducted the Angel Hotel, with which his family had been connected, for over a century. Later moved to The Glanavon Hotel.
- Burial at St Mary's church Cardigan.

- Source Glen Johnson

That's all Folks

Diolch yn fawr

Thank you very much

Biography

"A History of the Counts of Brienne (950 - 1210) - Research - Royal Holloway, University of London". *pure.royalholloway.ac.uk*.

The National Trust – Corfe Castle Sir Christopher Hatton and an age of adventure

The Cardigan Perrots – Glen Johnson

DAVID PERROT: A PEMBROKESHIRE SQUIRE IN THE SERVICE OF GLYNDWR by R. K. TURVEY, B.A., Ph.D.

Dictionary of Welsh Biography-PERROT family, of Haroldston, Pembrokeshire
Sir JOHN PERROT (1530 - 1592), Elizabethan statesman and Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1584-8

Pembrokeshire County History Vol 3
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Haverfordwest Heritage Trail
The Story of Haverfordwest by G Douglas James
Pembrokeshire Historical Society 1987
Sir John Perrot by R.K. Turvey B.A. Ph.d